FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 3, 1846. [NO. 1535.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

BOOTS & SHOES.

I am now opening in the Granite Building, Hay street, one door West of Messrs. D. & W. McLaurin, a large and general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality. The Stock is entirely NEW; was selected with much care from the most approved Manufactories; and will be sold very low for *Cash*, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

Also, Skirting, Harness and Sole Leather; Calf, Goat and Morocco Skins; Lining, Binding and Pad Skins; Shoe Thread; Sparables; Lasts; Pegs; Awls; Blacking, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY
Oct. 27, 1846. 34-6w

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes, with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Scott, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars.

1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco.
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco.
Scotch and Macaulay Snuff, just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, October 28th, 1846.

THIS Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent for the half year ending the 20th inst., and the same will be payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Thursday the 5th day of November.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes. Rec'd this day and for Sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct 27th, 1846. 34-tf

New and Fashionable
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

G. W. SMITH would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has returned from New York and is now prepared to make up Garments in the latest New York style, and superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that have been got up in the town of Fayetteville.

N. B. He will be found at all times on Gillespie street, next door to Hinsdale's, over Mr. Alex. M. Johnson's.

Oct. 10, 1846. 34tf

CHEAP
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. MARSH would inform his customers and friends that he is now receiving at Liberty Point, his NEW GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, a general assortment of Shoes, (large sizes for negroes,) Groceries Hardware & Cutlery, Castings, Spades and Shovels, Collins' Axes, Simmons' broad and Turpentine Axes, Trace Chains, Nails, Iron, Crockery, &c. &c., all of which he will sell very low for cash.

N. B. Those that are indebted to the subscriber had better call and settle soon, if they wish to save cost, as no longer indulgence can be given.

WM. MARSH.
Oct. 24, 1846. 34-3w

Marlborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Marlborough Academy will receive proposals until the 15th December next, for a Teacher for the Male and Female department, respectively. The Teachers will receive for their compensation the whole proceeds of the School, deducting three per cent. for contingencies. The Male department has hitherto yielded from $600 to $1200, and the Female department from $600 to $1200. Much, of course, will depend upon the character of the Teachers employed, and the efforts they make to gain the public confidence. Applicants will forward the usual certificates (postage paid) to the undersigned.

C. W. DUDLEY, Sec'y.
Bennettsville, S. C., Oct. 24, 1846. 31td

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of those having orders for the payment of Claims on the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in Cumberland county, for the present year, Arch'd McLean, Esq., at the Cape Fear Bank, Fayetteville, is authorised to pay them when properly presented. By reference to the 13th section of the Common School law, it will be seen that a Committee should not issue an order for payment until the expiration of the School, and the time that each scholar, male and female, was instructed from the public fund, is furnished by the teacher. A statement that these requisitions are complied with, must accompany the orders, or they will not be attended to.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Ch'n.
Oct. 22, 1846. 34-3w

HEADLEY'S NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON and his Marshals, by J. T. Headley, in 2 vols. $2 50.
E. J. HALE.

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC.
Farmers and Planter's do.
Wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature, to pass an act for the relief of those persons in Stanly county, whose Deeds, Grants, &c. were *burned* in Montgomery Court House.

Also, an act altering the time of holding the Jury County Courts in Stanly county.

Oct. 1, 1846. 34-3w

SPLENDID CAPITALS!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

6 Prizes of $10,000 are

$60,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class M for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Nov'r 14, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars!
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars!
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars!
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars!
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars!
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars!

1 Prize of 3,500, 1 of 2,340, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 100, 200 of 200, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

$10,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class N, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Nov'r 21, 1846.

CAPITALS.

10,000 Dollars! 2,000 Dollars!
10,000 Dollars! 5,190 Dollars!

6 Prizes of $2,000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,200, 50 of 1,000, 60 of 500, 70 of 200, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $140 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 70 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 35 00

$10,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class O, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Nov'r 28, 1846.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,255, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,900, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,700, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 15 of 200, 10 of 300, 100 of 150, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $120 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 60 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33-3dpd

NOTICE.

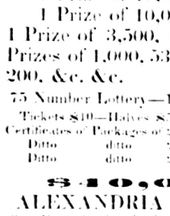
APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next session, to restore Jury Courts in two Terms of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county, to wit: January and July Sessions.

Oct. 10, 1846. 33tf

Miss Bingham

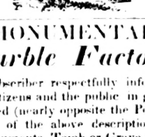
WILL resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 19th October, 1846. [32-6w]

THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1846.

Samuel Swindal, et al., *vs.* Sarah A. Swindal, et al.
Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah Ann Swindal and Flora Ann Swindal, Defendants in this case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants, Sarah and Flora Swindal, to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

33] Teste, T. M. SMITH, Clk.

☞ A Convention will be held in Fayetteville on the 8th day of November 1846, to take into consideration the importance of completing the connecting link in the Metropolitan line of Rail Road between Raleigh, N. C. and Camden, S. C. The citizens of the counties who feel an interest in this work are requested to hold meetings and send Delegates, and all who are friendly to the scheme are invited to visit Fayetteville on that occasion.

By order of the Executive Committee.
ARCHD. McLEAN, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1846.

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, which will be sold at the usual moderate prices.

E. J. HALE.
Oct. 6, 1846.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Cheaper than Ever.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting of—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Blue, black, and steel-mixed Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Oregon and Matamoras Cassimeres,
Satin and Velvet Vestings, Valencia ditto,
Cashmeres and Cashmerette Robes,
Slurred Cashmerette and St. Catherine Cloths,
Muslin DeLains and Alpacas,
English and American Prints,
White, red, and green Flannels,
Carpeting and Rugs,
Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ladies' Silk and Merino Shirts,
Gentlemen's ditto ditto,
Silk and Merino Hose and Half Hose,
Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Ladies' Kid and Silk Gloves, of every variety,
Jaconets and Cambrics,
Mull, Book, and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and Stripe ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Cotton and Silk Velvets,
Stocks, Scarfs, and Cravats,
Collars and Bosoms,
Gimps and Fringes, Sewing Silk and Twist,
Thread and Cotton Laces,
Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Pins, Needles, and Spool Thread,
Canvass and Padding,
Hooks and Eyes,
Linen and Cotton Tapes and Bobbins,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Florence, Brush, and Straw Bonnets,
Men's and Boys' Fur and Cloth Caps,
Silk, Fur, and Wool Hats,

A large Stock of Boots and Shoes, and a great many Goods too tedious to mention.

As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash. Those wishing to purchase, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as they want to get their stock off by
September 28. 33-6m

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Burden's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading; viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Brandreth's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Tuckerman's Isabander, &c. &c. For sale by
E. J. HALE.
May 30.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

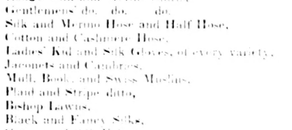
GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88tf

WANTED,

50,000 LBS TALLOW.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 6. 31tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

CORDIALS,

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 1846. 31-6w

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

A Year Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.
Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to emancipate Abel Payne, his wife, and five children.

Sept. 28, 1846. 30-6wks.

FOR SALE.

ONE HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

Seasonable Goods.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and will receive during the present week, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general assortment, among which may be found:

Fine and common blue, black, brown, invisible green, and mixt broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds and Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Satin Vestings; Silk and Worsted de ombre and figd Cashmeres; plaid do; Cashmere Robes; Muslin DeLaines; Alpacas; Calicoes; Bleach Shirtings; bleach and brown Drillings; Red Tickings; red, white, green, and yellow Flannels; Carpet bags; Serges; figd and plain Silks; Silk Hdkfs. and Cravats; Ginghams; fine and common Shawls; Buttons, Combs, and Thimbles, in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves; Jaconet and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; Laces and Edgings; Paddings and Canvass; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Cotton and Linen Diapers and Damasks; Irish Linens and Lawns; plaid Linsey's and Cambrics; paper Cambrics and Scheer; duffil and twilled Blankets; large Whitney Blankets; elastic Suspenders; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Silk Shirts; Apron Checks; Dongola, glaced Chickings and Cloth Linings; Furniture Prints; white and col'd Plains; brown linen Table Cloths; fine Cloth do; green Baize; black Velvet corded Skirts; Linen Cambrick; Linen Cambrick Hdkfs; fine brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Plaid Cloths; low priced Overcoats and Frock Coats, by the dozen; Fringes and Gimps, for trimming; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread.

ALSO,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes, Umbrellas.

Together with nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

As the above Goods were bought *unusually low* in the New York and Boston markets, principally *for cash*, they can be sold very cheap. Purchasers will please call and look

H. & E. J. LILLY.
September 21, 1846. 29-8w

Removal.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

HAVE removed to the fire-proof granite building, one door East of Anderson st., joining the store of D. A. Ray & Co., where they offer for sale their usual stock of GOODS, viz:

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

They will continue to be supplied with seasonable Goods from the North, which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

22 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES.
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Sept. 13, 1846. 28tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature to pass an Act to revive the Act of Incorporation of the Male Academy in Rockingham, Richmond county, and to appoint Trustees.

Oct. 5, 1846.—32-4t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the Lumber Bridge Independent Company of Robeson.

Oct. 9, 1846.—32-4w

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY.

BY LEE & JUDSON,

56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* PRINTED CALICOES.

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find (with scarcely an exception) every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mary R. Johnson *ex* James T. Johnson.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.

[30] A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed Ticking, and Saddler Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serges; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLains, in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Malcomb Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soaps; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Biggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. 28-tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

A Curious Preacher.—The favorite preacher in New Orleans is Parson C——. He belongs to no denomination, subscribes to no creed, but preaches the gospel on his own hook, and with great talent and eloquence. Meet him in the St. Charles, and he will take a julep with you, smoke a regalia, play you a string of billiards, beat you a game of teppins, and, if not engaged to preach a sermon, will accompany you to the theatre.

Preaching, one Sunday, after the last hymn had been sung, and just before pronouncing benediction, he said:

"My brethren, I have the pleasure of giving notice that Mr. Booth, the tragedian, has arrived in town, and will perform in his great part of Richard the Third, this evening, over at the St. Charles Theatre. Mr. Booth is considered a great man, and a very excellent actor, and those who wish to see a good performance, cannot do better than go and see him. I shall, also, with the leave of Divine Providence, give a lecture in this house, at the same time, and such as prefer to come to the church, I shall be happy to see present." He concluded with the usual form of benediction.

No one, except the few strangers present, seemed surprised. The theatres are open always on Sunday nights, and we are not aware that the preachers of even the strictest sects make any opposition to an established custom. As an innovation, it would be of course a very different affair. Strange place, New Orleans! Some of our northern men wonder it has not been long since swallowed up, especially as it is so far below the level of the river.

U. S. Steamer Lost.—Intelligence has been received at New Orleans of the loss of the United States steamer Gen. Taylor, by fire, on the night of the 10th inst., at the United States Navy Yard, Pensacola; burnt to the water's edge; supposed to be the work of an incendiary; loss, $15,000.

A Discovery.—The receipts from the tolls on the New York Canals have increased largely and regularly, every year, we believe, since they went into operation. Our government paper, the *Union*, which surprises the public every day by some new exhibition of astuteness, has discovered that the increase in the canal revenue this year has arisen from the new Tariff, which is to go into effect next December.—*National Intelligencer.*

A late elegant writer, who always professed to be an ardent admirer of the fair sex, earnestly recommended the following, as a necessary requisition for a lady's toilet:

"A fine eye-water, benevolence; best white paint, innocence; a mixture, giving sweetness to the voice, mildness and truth; a wash to prevent wrinkles, contentment; best rouge, modesty; a pair of the most valuable ear-rings, attention; an universal beautifier, good humor; a lip-salve, cheerfulness."

Gen. Taylor an LL. D.—Since the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, Gen. Taylor has had LL. D. attached to his name by one of the Southern colleges.

Portsmouth (Va.) New Era.

This degree would have been more appropriately conferred on the Mexican General—he was *Licked Like the Devil.*

Louisville Journal.

A Curiosity.—The following is a verbatim et literatim copy of the direction of a package left yesterday in the Post Office of this city, to be forwarded by mail:

"To hes Exsclance honrcble W. F. Scott Commander & Chiff of the United States office Armay America Represented to Petter Fredrick Wilieston Comerce street Boston in Connexation to hes honnerble Stockton Governor of Delaware in the Care of hes honnerble Jonathan winswrights Bishop of the Trinity Church E. L. S. City of New York."

And on the reverse side, "Europe Exsamnatings."

Verily the schoolmaster appears to be abroad; but who is the package intended for? On a council held by the worthy clerks of the Post Office, it was decided to send it to General Winfield Scott.

New Orleans Jeffersonian.

Punch says: "to resuscitate a drowned Yankee—search his pockets."

AN ELECTION BY THE HOUSE.

Speaking of the recent elections which have resulted so disastrously for the Loco Focos and so gloriously for the country, the Richmond Enquirer says:

"The loss of a majority of the congressional delegation in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Florida, and the tie in the Georgia delegation neutralizing the vote of the State, make it possible, that while the Democrats may retain a majority of the members in the next congress, the Whigs may have a majority *by States*, and thereby hold the election of a President in their own hands. The election of a President by the House of Representatives is in itself fraught with mischievous circumstances—but while there is danger of a majority of the Whig States in the House, it would be worse than folly in the Democratic party to run more than one candidate, and throw the election into congress."

Are you there, old truepenny! Why, what a change has come over the spirit of your dream. But yesterday you were in transports over what you fondly imagined was the "annihilation of Whiggery," and now you are shaking in your shoes for fear that the Whig party in the House of Representatives may elect the President. We don't wish to increase your agony unnecessarily, but there is an element which you have left out of your calculation.—*North Carolina* will return a majority of representatives to the next Congress, and her vote will be cast for the Whig President.

But if the Democratic party are so harmonious and so powerful, how is the election to go to the House of Representatives? If the party, North, South, East or West, are united on principle, why will there be more than one Loco Foco candidate? Free Trade and hard money make up the creed of the Democracy, and we suppose they will select the ablest and most faithful representative of that creed, as the candidate. If they are honest in their principles, they are bound to do this, and if *they do it, we'll guarantee that the election never gets to the House.* The Whigs will run but one candidate and he *will reflect their principles.* All that they ask of the Democrats is, to follow their example so far as to bring out a man who entertains, and whose actions show him really to entertain, the professed principles of the party. Just let them do this, and if we do not give them a worse licking at the polls than the Mexicans caught at Palo Alto or Resaca de la Palma, we will send the Enquirer a hamper of the genuine "Cordon Bleu." We will indeed.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

OUT AT LAST.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that he will issue $3,000,000 of Treasury notes, bearing an interest of five and two-fifths per cent. per annum and invites individuals and *corporations* (those horrid things, *the banks*, we presume,) to come forward with their *specie*, in sums not less than $1,000, and *swap!* The Union, in announcing this 'interesting' event, gives a new definition of Treasury notes, and says they 'must be regarded in the light of SPECIE *bearing interest.*' This is *rather a hard* definition, and we doubt whether it can be found in Johnson, Webster, or Walker."—*Alex. Gazette.*

The Gazette can find the definition in *Sir Robert* Walker's dictionary, we expect.

"If by "corporations" the Secretary of the Treasury means the Banks, as doubtless he does, we should be glad to know what right he has to call on them for specie. The Sub-Treasury is a blow aimed at the Banks. It necessarily forces them to deal out their specie sparingly, and yet the author of this system modestly calls on them to help him out of the mire, by withdrawing their specie from the general business of the country to place it in his coffers. Every dollar advanced on this "*specie* bearing interest *paper*," is a dollar withdrawn from the business of the country. With prudent Bankers—a parting with $3,000,000 of specie, must cause a withdrawal from circulation of 9,000,000 of paper.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

FLOWERS.

If ladies wish to get into the very best company possible, we do not know of any pleasanter way than is detailed in this beautiful scrap from a German poet:

A flower do but place near thy window glass,
And through it no image of evil shall pass.
Abroad must thou go'—on thy white bosom wear
A nosegay, and doubt not that an angel is there;
Forget not to water, at break of the day,
The lilies, and thou shalt be fairer than they:
Place a rose near thy bed nightly sentry to keep,
And angels shall rock thee on roses to sleep.

IT.

The pronoun IT is a comical word—
It is sometimes amusing, *it* is often absurd;
It is large, *it* is small, *it* is round, *it* is square,
It rains and *it* snows—*it* is foul, *it* is fair;
It is black, *it* is white—*it* is long, *it* is short—
It is everything, and then *it* is nought.
It is true—*it's* a lie; *it* isn't—*it* is!
Indeed the word *it* is a humbug and—QUIZ.

[*Boston Post.*

Mr. Wise, the celebrated æronaut, proposes, in the "Lancaster Republican," to take the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa by means of a large balloon, hovering a mile from the fort, and throwing down a deadly fire of bomb-shells and torpedoes. We have never seen a more appropriate illustration of the old fable about the currier: "Nothing is so good, in his eyes, as leather for fortifications."—*Union.*

The women of Peru never, it is said, nurse their children while angry, for fear of imparting to them a choleric temperament.

Why must your nose necessarily be in the middle of your face? Because it's the *scenter.*

The most treacherous glass in nature, is a "glass of brandy"—it reflects back DEATH instead of your own image.

FROM THE ALBANY CULTIVATOR.

PRESERVATION OF SWEET POTATOES.

Mr. Tucker—I send you the following method of keeping Sweet Potatoes, which I have practised with complete success for several years having now some large yams as sound as they were when dug.

Select a high dry spot, make a circular bed of six or seven feet in diameter, elevated a few inches above the surrounding earth, by digging a trench 8 or 10 inches deep, and throwing the earth taken out of it on the bed: throw down a layer of dry pine straw, 7 or 8 inches think; take the potatoes immediately from the patch as they are dug, and put them on the bed without being bruised, from 30 to 50 bushels in a bed. Over them throw a layer of dry pine straw, 5 or 6 inches thick; over the straw a layer of pine bark pulled from dead or decaying logs, throw on earth to the depth of six inches, and on the whole make a slight shelter of boards.

Leave a small *hole* at the top of the bark *without earth*, covered with a piece of pine bark, to let the steam escape. In April, take potatoes and remove them to a dry and cool room in the barn or other outhouses, and spread them, over the floor, and you can eat them till June or July.

H. F. B.

Kinston, N. C. 1846.

Who can tell us, for the benefit of a curious friend, when the present flag of the United States—the glorious Stars and Stripes—was first designed, by whom, and at what time it was officially accepted and adopted as our national ensign! As Solomon Swop says, "We want to know."

Times.

If our neighbor will refer to the proceedings of Congress, June 14, 1777, he will find it was then and there—

"*Resolved*, That the flag of the thirteen United States be Thirteen Stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be Thirteen Stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

This resolution may be found in the volume of the Journals of the Revolutionary Congress for the year 1777, and in the first volume of Bioren's edition of the Laws of the United States, page 678.

North American.

In this connection we beg leave to append a description of the first American Flag, taken from the *London Chronicle* of July 26th, 1776:

"The colors of the American Fleet, have a snake with thirteen rattles, the fourteenth budding, described in the attitude of going to strike, with this motto, *'Don't tread on me.'* It is a rule in heraldry, that the worthy properties of the animal, in the crest borne shall be considered, and the base ones cannot be intended.

"The ancients accounted the snake or a serpent an emblem of Wisdom, and in certain attitudes of endless duration. The Rattle-Snake is properly a representative of America, as this animal is found in no other part of the world. The eye of this creature excels in brightness most of any other animal—she has no eyelids, and is, therefore, an emblem of vigilance. She never begins an attack, nor ever surrenders—she is, therefore, an emblem of magnanimity and true courage. When injured, or in danger of being injured, she never wounds until she has given notice to her enemies of their danger. No other of her kind shows so much generosity. When disturbed and in peace, she does not appear to be furnished with weapons of any kind—they are latent in the roof of the mouth: and even when extended for defence, appear to those who are not acquainted with her, to be weak and contemptible, yet her wounds, however small, are decisive and fatal. She is solitary and associates with her kind only when it is necessary for their preservation. Her poison is at once a necessary means of digesting her food, and certain destruction to her enemies. The power of fascination, attributed to her by a generous construction, resembles America. Those who look steadily on her are delighted, and voluntarily advance towards her, and having once approached, never leave her. She is beautiful in youth, and her beauty increases with her age. Her tongue is blue, and forked as the lightning."

A son of Erin, named Michael M'Comack, was fined $5 in Boston on Monday, for an assault. It appeared in testimony that Michael was struck by somebody, who he did not know, but it being a principle with him never to "take a blow," he hit on the head the next man he met, and knocked him into a cellar. "It was but a blow for a blow," he contended—but the Magistrate would not hear to such an exchange, and Michael was fined accordingly.

Assiduity and Perseverence.—The most usual way among young men who have no resolution of their own, is, first, to ask one friend's advice, and follow it for some time: then to ask advice of another, and turn to that; so of a third, still unsteady, always changing. However, be assured that every change of this nature is for the worse. People may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupation in life; but heed them not; whatever employment you follow with perseverence and assiduity, will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth, and comfort in age.

"Well, Colonel, how have the worms served you?"

"Oh, not so bad as you might suppose. I hear a great many complaints about their ravages, but I don't think they have been half so bad as some of my neighbors represent them."

"You do not, eh! Well, I'm glad to hear it."

"No, they are not so *very* bad, after all. I went into my field some days ago, when they were about at their worst; took a negro boy with me; he had on a shirt all cotton, mine was only part cotton. They ate off the boy's shirt, but they didn't eat him, and they left me my shirt collar, bosom and wrist-bands. They haven't been bad with me at all.

Natchez Courier.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY!

From the New Orleans Picayune, October 21.

Eleven Days Later from Monterey.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALVESTON.

The steamship Galveston Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday afternoon from Brazos Santiago, coming by way of Galveston. She has relieved our citizens of the painful suspense which they have endured for many days. Our advices from Monterey come down to the 6th of October. The city is in the quiet occupation of our troops. The evacuation is described in the letters of our correspondent.

After perusing the letters we have received by the Galveston, and talking freely with several military gentlemen, it gives us pleasure that we have no corrections to make in the first report which we gave of the battles of Monterey. Officers who were in those actions bear witness to the fidelity of our correspondent.

The following order of Gen. Taylor announcing his victory we copy from the American Flag of the 10th inst.:

ORDERS—No. 123.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }
Camp near Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846. }

The Commanding General has the satisfaction to congratulate the Army under his command upon another signal triumph over the Mexican forces. Superior to us in numbers, strongly fortified, and with an immense preponderance of artillery, they have yet been driven from point to point until forced to sue for terms of capitulation. Such terms have been granted as were considered due to the gallant defence of the town and to the liberal policy of our own Government.

The General begs to return his thanks to his commanders and to all his officers and men, both of the regular and volunteer forces, for the skill, the courage, and the perseverence with which they have overcome manifold difficulties, and finally achieved a victory shedding lustre upon the American arms.

A great result has been obtained, but not without the loss of many gallant and accomplished officers and brave men. The Army and the country will deeply sympathise with the families and friends of those who have thus sealed their devotion with their lives.

By order of Maj. Gen. Taylor:
(Signed) W. W. S. BLISS, Ass't Adj't Gen.
Official:
GEO. A. McCALL, A's't Adj't Gen.

The report of the death of Colonel McClung, of the Mississippi volunteers, was unfounded. It was thought he would recover. Lieut. Graham, 4th Inf., was still alive, and hopes were even entertained that he would recover. Major Lear, 3d Inf., was doing well, and it was believed would recover.

Lieut. Dilworth, 1st Inf., has died of his wounds.

Capt. Owen (formerly Lieutenant) of the Baltimore Battalion, left Monterey on the 6th inst., and we are indebted to him for many interesting details. He informs us that the American loss in the three actions is set down at *five hundred and sixty-one, killed and wounded.* Our correspondent, writing on the 29th ult., makes the loss a little less, but it had not then been ascertained with precision. The Mexican loss has not been, and probably never will be ascertained with certainty. It is believed to exceed one thousand.

The great subject canvassed in the army continued to be, the terms granted to Gen. Ampudia. Officers and men were so assured that a few hours more fighting would have forced them to an unconditional surrender, that it vexed them to have their prey escape. One explanation attributes to Gen. Taylor a generous forbearance towards a gallant foe. Others say that Gen. Taylor yielded with reluctance to the opinions of the three officers next in command, to whom the matter was referred in a council of war.

No active service was anticipated by the army for a long time.

The Texans are now all disbanded, and are on their way home, most of them by land, through San Antonio. Col. Hays has authority to raise another regiment of 1000 men.

Brig. Gen. Marshall, of Kentucky, had challenged Col. Bailie Peyton, of New Orleans, and they were expected to fight on the 11th inst. *(Sunday?)* Capt. Musson, of New Orleans, and Captain Shivers, of Texas, were to settle a dispute in the same way, and about the same time. Marshall had very freely censured General Taylor for what he deemed to be bad generalship or culpable neglect. He was defended by Col. Peyton. The language finally became so warm that a challenge was given and accepted.

Capt. Robt. Mitchell, Ass't Quartermaster of the Indiana Volunteers, died at Matamoros on the 7th. 16 privates died, and 41 volunteers were discharged on account of bad health, at Fort Polk, from 1st to 5th Oct.

Some excitement has been occasioned at Monterey by the refusal of Gen. Taylor to allow Col. Cazenau to open a stock of goods at Monterey, which he had brought there at great expense.

The U. S. Steamer Col. Harney, with a full load of government stores, was lost on the 12th inst., and 15 persons perished in her, names not known. 13 were saved.

MONTERREY, Sept. 29.

Of the thousands of Mexican soldiers that occupied this Gibraltar of a town a few days since, not as many hundreds now remain. At one time, so confident were Ampudia and his generals of success, they sent Romano with fifteen hundred or two thousand cavalry in the rear of Gen. Taylor, to cut off his retreat.

I saw Ampudia as he left town for Saltillo on the morning of the 26th—rode along in his escort for a mile or two. The base and lying wretch—for every page in his black history proves him such—looked crest-fallen, nervous, and timid to a degree. He was fearful lest some of the Texan rangers, many of whom had deep wrongs still to avenge, might shoot him from the way-side; and as he rode through their encampment, situated directly on his route, he could not conceal his fears.—They allowed him to pass, however, without even a cry or shout of exultation.

MONTEREY, Sept. 29—5 P. M.

An express rider has this moment arrived from Salinas, which place he left this morning. It is only a day's ride this side of Saltillo, and he states, on the authority of a Mexican, that Santa Anna arrived at that city yesterday morning or the evening previous, and at once commenced fortifying the place with vigor. He had no less than 13,000 with him, which, added to those which left here under Ampudia, will swell his army to over 20,000 men. Report farther has it, that he is to erect works and batteries close by the Rinconada—the limits of our lines by the sixty days' truce. If all this should prove true, the army may have bloodier work to do than ever.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 29.

Gentlemen: We are at length in quiet possession of this place, the last division of Ampudia's army having marched out yesterday morning. The 1st division marched out on the 26th, the 2d on the 27th, and the balance on the 28th. I saw the two last, and was able to form a tolerably good idea of the number of men in them. There could not have been fewer than 2500 in each division, of regular soldiers, well armed and equipped. Add to these some 2000 horsemen who left the city in small parties, during the four days fight, and at least 5000 citizens of the town who took up arms in its defence, and you have a pretty strong force for the defence of a place which nature and art have combined to render as strong as any in the world. How such an army, thus situated, could ever allow itself to be conquered by a force of less than 7000 men, will always appear strange to me. The cowardice of Ampudia is now established beyond a doubt. So careful was he of his person, that it is said he never once left his house when any firing was going on. What a pity that one of our shells could not have dropped into his bedroom.

I felt perfectly satisfied, when I saw the Mexican troops pass out of town, with the arrangements which Gen. Taylor had made with them. To have taken all those men prisoners would have been useless. Their arms we did not want; their horses were worthless, with a few exceptions, and it would have been very expensive and troublesome to feed and guard so many men. And moreover, it would have cost many a valuable life to have carried the city at the point of the bayonet.

I rode out with the head of the column day before yesterday, when their second division left town. That scene alone would almost have remunerated one for the long journey to Monterey. At the head of the column rode the commander of the division, with his staff, accompanied by Maj. Scott, of the 5th Infantry, with his Adjutant (Lieut. Deas,) and Lieuts. Hanson, Robinson and McLaws. Col. Peyton rode by the side of the chief, and received a very affectionate embrace from him as we turned out to let the column march on, when the head had reached Palace Hill. And now was presented a scene that I can never forget. Two regiments of infantry led off, with colors flying, drums beating, and the trumpeters blowing with all their might. The mules made all the noise they could. The men were all well armed, and the whole division seemed to be well appointed, with the exception of shoes, in lieu of which, most of the men wore sandals. Three pieces of artillery were in the centre of the column, one six, one nine, and one twelve pounder. The line, marching four abreast, extended about one mile.

The army was accompanied by a great many females; officers' wives on horseback, their faces mottled, and with hats on; soldiers' wives mounted on donkeys or on foot, some of them carrying burdens that I would scarcely think of picking upon mules; young women with short petticoats, and hats, tripping lightly along; young girls trudging along with their little valuables in their arms. I noticed one pretty little creature, about nine years old, with a pet chicken on one arm and a parrot perched upon her hand. The ugliest woman I ever heard of was walking behind a poor little dead-bit donkey, belaboring him with a large stick. The donkey was ridden by a young woman, a second edition of the old one. A precious pair, that mother and daughter. Most of the soldiers looked sullen, and their eyes gleamed with hatred, and a desire for revenge.

Our Army has taken, or rather, retained, thirty-five pieces of artillery, many of which are valuable, and as much ammunition as will ever be needed to use with them. The killed and wounded of the enemy cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty, but it is known now that their loss far exceeded ours. Our loss will not vary twenty from five hundred killed and wounded. A considerable number of the wounded will die, so that the number who will have lost their lives will be about three hundred. The large fort on the north of the town is a very strong work, and it would have cost a heavy sacrince of life to have taken it.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Oct. 6, 1846.

I proceed to give you such few items of news as I can furnish, after hunting for it ever since the battle. Before I begin, however, I wish to ask you one or two questions; and first: Is our Government asleep, or have they determined to let old Rough and Ready alone, to fight on his own hook? It really does seem to me that there is great fault somewhere. When we have sugar, we have no coffee; when we have bread, we are out of meat; when we have meat, we are out of beans; and a more completely famished and starved set of men you never saw. The transportation for *this army* is miserably deficient, and had the Government evinced half the desire to sustain this army as this army has shown itself anxious to win laurels, there would not have been one half the number of discharges and deaths there have been. Will you, therefore, be good enough to give the "powers that be" a gentle hit on this score?

Secondly: A copy of the New Orleans Tropic found its way to the encampment yesterday, and it created an excitement I shall only partially attempt to describe. It stated, in so many words, that Gen. Taylor—mind you, the hero of the 8th and 9th of May—was to be superseded, and Maj. Gen. Butler was to receive the appointment to the chief command of this army. I never saw so much excitement in my life.

Our company, (Capt. Stewart's) met in public meeting, and called on our officers to know if it was true, and every man of us threatened to leave the army instanter if Old Rough was superseded. *They* seemed as angry as the men, and, after pledging themselves to us to throw up their commissions if the statement proved true, the whole battalion met in public assembly and unanimously adopted a resolution that they would form a guard of honor to escort the Old Hero to the Rio Grande in the event of his being superseded.

The gallant Tennesseans (the heroes of Monterey) now caught the excitement, then the Mississippians, and I firmly believe that the moment the Government attempts thus proceeding the army of occupation will be broken up.

This army has no confidence whatever in Gen. Butler. His charge (the second one,) was *ill-timed, injudicious,* and *ineffectual;* and it was during this charge that the immense slaughter of our force, especially on the part of the Tennesseans, took place. It was made by the orders of Gen. Butler without orders from Gen. Taylor; and I firmly believe that we all would have shared the fate of our lamented Colonel, (Watson,) and been cut to pieces, had not Gen. Taylor rode up under a most tremendous fire and ordered us to retire. It was here that our beloved General had his horse shot. However, he escaped, and his escape was and is yet a miracle, for I think I may safely say that I saw the dust of fifty bullets fly round the hoofs of his horse. Gen. Butler had been wounded, and a soldier was tying a handkerchief round his leg when Gen. Taylor rode up. They had hard and high words, when Gen. Taylor exclaimed, "Sir, I order you to retire." Gen. T. now turned full towards us, and in a firm clear voice, which was heard by every man, ordered us to retreat to a corn-field near by. In one word, Butler has the unanimous consent of the volunteers to return to private life; and, for one, I solemnly declare that, although I came here to serve during the war, I will apply for my discharge is fore I will ever consent to accompany a charge of bayonets which shall be made under the orders of Major Gen. Butler. *I admit him to be a brave man; he led the division in person, and was wounded while at its head;* but he lacks prudence, foresight, and other qualities necessary in a commander-in-chief.

You may, probably, wish to know how a *young soldier* feels when he smells powder for the first time—I will tell you. At first I felt as though I should like to have been out of the party, and looked from one end of the battalion to the other to see if I could see any one *run.* Yes, I felt like *running,* I must acknowledge, but they all stood like men, and I could not bear the idea to be the first to run, and therefore kept on with the rest. The Tennesseans were about ten yards in our advance, the Mississippians about the same distance in our rear. You will therefore see that I had to stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder."

At this moment an awful fire was opened on the Tennesseans. They fell by scores, but the balance stood like veterans. We were fired upon by a cross fire from nine and twelve pounders, and a murderous discharge of small arms from corners of streets, doors, windows, and tops of houses.

By this time Col. Watson was trying to get us ahead of the Tennesseans, having applied for the advance and received from Gen. Taylor the promise of it, and, while in the act of giving three cheers, was shot down. He was on our right, some twenty paces ahead of us. I saw him fall, and all appreciation on now left me. I made an involuntary effort to get to him to afford him help, but was borne on by the pressure of the mass behind, and willingly acceded to it, impelled by a thirst for revenge that would have carried me through a storm of bullets, or had me out in Monterey. We were now within fifty yards of the wall, behind which the enemy were lying in perfect security, and at the command Gen. Taylor rode up in gallant style, accompanied by a young officer. Now came the thrilling scene of all. A huge Tennessean sang out "Screw, men—here comes Old Zac's—three cheers for Old Zack!"—The three cheers were now given, and—

"Heaven's broad arch rang back the sound."

I trembled for his safety, for I expected to see him fall every moment. Great God! I never can forget that sight. The gallant old soldier turned to the young officer who accompanied him, and received from him a spy-glass, which he applied to his eye, as if to survey the scene around him. There had at least four hundred men shot down; the General coolly shut up the glass, and returned it to the officer, and then riding still nearer the line, until he was upon a level with the Tennesseans, gave the order to "charge!" I followed him with my eyes till I saw him beyond the danger of the small arms, and then almost involuntarily uttered an ejaculation of thanksgiving to the Almighty that his invaluable life was still preserved to his country.

O! gentlemen, the sight was fearful. The word may be *sublime*—I cannot help it—it was terribly fearful. The man who can contemplate such a scene as four hundred men dead and dying, and not feel deeply, keenly feel, does not, of course, possess the materials of which I am composed.

Monterey.—On the importance of Monterey as an acquisition to us there is great difference of opinion. That it must prove a very serious loss to the Mexicans, may be inferred from the fact that it was the place where the founderies for the casting of copper balls—cannon and musket—are erected. In its vicinity are the copper mines, which excel any other in productiveness, and from these the founderies are supplied with metal for their castings. The city of Mexico contains the powder mills; but the loss of the manufactories of shot and ball must be severely felt.

THE ARMISTICE.—A writer in the New Orleans Tropic presents the following striking views in justification of the Armistice granted by Gen. Taylor:—

"The line of division between the two armies will begin at the Rinconado and run through Linares and San Fernando. Well, do you know what that line is? Nothing less than this. The Rinconado estate is west of the great *Saltillo Pass,* where, according to some, the Mexicans were to crush us, and consequently Gen. Taylor has an open road to Saltillo that cannot oppose any impediment to his onward march. I consider this as a great masterly stroke of the American commander, as well as the armistice which he has granted to Ampudia. The reasons of the latter are very plain. After taking possession of the Pass, which is now within the line, his troops must not cross. The army, which have been exhausted by the long march from Camargo to Monterey and by the three days hard fighting, will take a reinvigorating rest, to enable him to make again a march of nearly three hundred miles of a complete desert, being the distance between Monterey and San Luis Potosi, during which no serious resistance will be offered to him. But do you think that Gen. Taylor could have been able to follow up his victorious march to that place after suffering what he must have suffered in the siege of Monterey, and what he would have suffered by taking Ampudia and his army prisoners by force? And with what object take them prisoners? To be forced to disband the Mexican army, as he could not well keep them prisoners and march into the heart of an enemy's country, and to send Gen. Ampudia to this city to make the *pendant* of the lion already in town! Well, this point granted, what was his line of duty? Surely wait for reinforcements, which reinforcements to consist not only of three or four thousand men drawn from the *depots* on the Rio Grande, which would take a month to join him, but he has also to wait for Gen. Wool's command, and, if possible, Gen. Kearney, who is probably now on his march to join him. All this cannot be done in less than sixty days. Well, is it not a masterly stroke that he has ensured to his army tranquility and to the troops coming to join him from every quarter east of the *Sierra Madre* a peaceful journey? To think of Gen. Taylor taking with only five or six thousand men, San Luis Potosi, a city with a population of 80,000 souls, well fortified and defended by at least 30,000 men, 20,000 of the army and 10,000 from the city, and then marching on the capital, distant 350 miles, with a population of over 200,000 souls, and passing through such large towns as Queretaro, Leon, &c., in every place of which he will have to leave a garrison, no matter how small, and all that with the relics of his shattered army, is perfectly absurd. So that this suspension of arms, which is so much blamed, is the wisest policy that he could have taken, as it will give him time to collect a well provisioned army of about 20,000 men, which is what he must have at least to *conquer a peace* under the walls of the city of Mexico; and not before that, will this Government succeed in its project. C. F.

Lieutenant Charles Hoskins, of the 4th infantry, who was killed in that gallant charge in the streets of Monterey on the 21st September, was a native of *North Carolina.* He graduated at West Point in 1836, and was Adjutant of his regiment at the time of his death. As an officer he was ever active and distinguished. He rendered very important services in his capacity as adjutant in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May last. As Quartermaster in the old Cherokee nation in 1838, under Generals Scott and Wool, his services were pre-eminent in all the operations preliminary to the removal of the Cherokees. Lieut. Hoskins possessed a quick and sagacious intellect; he cherished a high and nice sense of honor, and was remarkable for the generosity and chivalry of his character, and for those winning traits which ever secured the regard and respect of those with whom he moved. The old "North State" never furnished for the service of the country a more choice and noble spirit. North Carolina will ever be proud of sons whose high character and gallant bearing shall rival his.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the New Orleans Picayune, 23d inst.

TERRIFIC GALE IN THE GULF.

Wreck of the U. S brig Perry—Loss of the Revenue Cutter Morris—Total Destruction of Key West—Fifty Lives Lost—Immense Destruction of Property.

The gale commenced blowing from N. E. the morning of the 11th inst. By 1 o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane. The tide rose rapidly and the storm raged with incredible violence until near midnight, when it abated. On the 12th it blew a moderate gale and gradually subsided. Every dwelling house, save five or six, at Key West, was destroyed or unroofed.

The Custom House was blown down, the Marine Hospital unroofed, and it is supposed Government property destroyed to the amount of $300,000. Fifty wharves disappeared, and the Salt Works are destroyed. The U. S. Barracks were injured, but suffered less than any other buildings. Many families were turned out houseless, but the U. S. Quartermaster came promptly to their assistance.

The loss of life is great. Many were drowned and many killed by falling buildings. Key West light-house and dwelling attached are entirely gone. The spot where they stood is covered by a white sand-beach. *Fourteen souls perished in these buildings.*

Sand Key light-house is gone—totally disappeared with the buildings connected with it. The occupants too have perished.

The Government will lose by the loss of the brig Perry, revenue cutter Morris, two light houses, fortifications, Custom House, and Hospital, not far from $200,000.

Many vessels, doubtless, will get ashore from the fact of Sand Key light house being gone. Dead bodies are occasionally dug out from under the ruins, and no one can tell how many there are remaining. As far as ascertained, fifty persons have lost their lives, and it is singular that so few are dead and injured, when we remember that the air was full of boards, timber, slate, &c., and buildings falling in every direction. Stone could not withstand the gale, and all seemed to be going to destruction. Many persons escaped in boats, and held on to trees, expecting every moment to be washed away. The scene was awful in the extreme.

[We are compelled to omit the particulars of the gale. A long list of vessels wrecked and injured is given in the Picayune, among them the U. S. cutters, Perry and Morris, to which a few days later accounts, we fear, will greatly add.]

Com. Shoat says, that she has followed the sea now for nearly 47 years, and he thought he knew what a storm was, *but that he never before had seen it blow!"*

Direct Taxation.—The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce—Loco Foco up to the hub—speaking of the policy of the Whigs at the coming Session of Congress, says:

I am at a loss to know what course they will take as to the Mexican war,—whether they will vote the additional supplies or not. They are desirous of creating a national debt of two or three hundred millions, and this may reconcile them to the war. On the whole, I think their policy will be to aid the administration in getting up a debt, and resist the only measure by which the debt can be met—direct taxation. Such a course will very probably bring back the Whigs into power in 1848.

While the Whigs will not let Santa Anna cheat us out of $2,000,000 as he was about to do when Senator Davis interfered and put an end to the operation, they will doubtless vote whatever they may deem necessary to prosecute, or put an end to, the war. This they will do from patriotic motives, and not to create a large debt. If this debt is created let the responsibility rest on those who brought on the war. That the Whigs will oppose direct taxation, is most true. Give them the administration of the Government and they will pay the debt without a resort to so oppressive a measure as Direct Taxation. Every sign of the times indicates that Direct Taxation will be proposed by the Democracy, and opposed by the Whigs—and that "such a course" will "bring back the Whigs into power in 1848," we think may be reasonably calculated on.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A LIST OF UNITED STATES SENATORS, Elected from North Carolina, from the commencement of the Government under the Constitution, in 1789, to the present period:

Samuel Johnston, } Benjamin Hawkins, }	Elected in	1789
Alexander Martin,	ditto	1792
Timothy Bloodworth,	ditto	1795
*Jesse Franklin,	ditto	1799
*David Stone,	ditto	1801
*James Turner,	ditto	1805
Francis Locke,	ditto	1814
*Nathaniel Macon,	ditto	1815
Montford Stokes,	ditto	1816
John Branch,	ditto	1822
James Iredell,	ditto	1828
*Bedford Brown	ditto	1829
Willie P. Mangum,	ditto	1830
Robert Strange,	ditto	1836
Willie P. Mangum,	ditto	1846
William A. Graham,	ditto	1840
William H. Haywood, Jr.	ditto	1842

* Those names, thus designated, served more than a single term of six years consecutively, whilst those without a *Star,* served only a single term or part of one.—*Raleigh Register.*

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: The next Legislature, as all know, will have many important subjects before it—subjects which will require much deliberation, and demand all the experience of that body for their wise adjustment. Of these, I am aware of none which the people will feel more interest in, than that of *Re-districting the State.* For a while, I doubted somewhat, the policy of altering the Congressional Districts, there being suggested some reasons against it, which, at first view, appeared plausible; but I must confess, the more I have reflected on the matter, the more clear my conviction has become, that it is demanded by every consideration of policy and justice. So far as the Members of the Legislature are concerned, whether they are Whigs or Democrats, this subject stands upon much higher grounds than mere consideration of *policy.* It is their DUTY, under the circumstances, and in the face of all the facts of the case, to re-district the State. It is a duty they owe to themselves—to the Constitution, and to the People. I do not see how they can neglect or refuse it, without a plain, palpable abandonment of their obligation as Legislators. This I conceive to be clearly demonstrable. What then, in the first place, are the *facts?* At every popular election since 1836, the Whigs have carried the State by majorities ranging between three and twelve thousand. Whenever their full strength has been polled, they have proved to the whole Universe, that North Carolina is thoroughly *Whig* in her politics. In 1842, the Democrats had an accidental majority in both branches of the Legislature. Not satisfied with sending to the Senate of the United States one who entertained political sentiments directly at variance with those of a large majority of the People of the State, they availed themselves of this accidental power, then wielded by them, to deprive that majority of their just voice and influence in the popular branch of Congress. Since that time, the true and genuine sentiments of the State have not had their just influence in the House of Representatives. A minority had appropriated to themselves, under the provisions of an unjust law, what belonged to the majority, whose rights and protestations they have disregarded. It was a species of political high-way robbery—the seizing and appropriating to their own use, under the brute force of mere numbers, the political privileges of the Whigs of the State—and not for a year or a session, but, as they pretended to believe, and no doubt desired others to believe, *unalterably for ten years!* To accomplish this, however, it became necessary to disregard every fair principle by which the State ought to be districted. Large Whig majorities were thrown together in masses, and thereby neutralized or rendered powerless. To achieve this more effectually, they strung together large Whig Counties, extending from the South Carolina line almost to that of Virginia. They disregarded every thing like convenience or contiguity—similarity of pursuits, or harmony of interests. They illustrated the former principle of action, by linking together Counties in one direct line, from Person to the Tennessee boundary, a distance of about 200 miles—and the latter principle, by endeavoring "to mould into one," the farmers and distillers of Nash, and the fishermen and wreckers of the Sea-coast, hundreds of miles apart. By such means only, were they enabled to secure to themselves a majority of the Representatives in Congress. They knew they were not entitled to such majority—that in appropriating it to themselves, they had shifted the true voice of the State. The previous elections had proved this to the satisfaction of all, and subsequent elections have confirmed it beyond a doubt. And, pray, what are the Whigs now very *gracefully* asked to do, by these lovers of the dear People? Why, to continue this fraud upon their rights—this injustice—this monstrous perversion of the very first principles of popular Government! The questions then for every member of the Legislature to answer, are—*Shall this be? Most such injustice be longer sanctioned and borne? Will it not be an abandonment of duty, and a breach of oath?* These are serious enquiries—let us endeavor to solve them.

One of the fundamental principles upon which a Republican Government rests, is that the majority should rule. This indeed is the corner stone of all popular government—the very starting point of all its other principles—the pivot upon which every thing else turns. It is true, this majority must be checked by the compact or Constitution of Government under which it exists, so far as that has thrown any check around them. The 1st Section of our "*Bill of Rights,*" which forms a part of our State Constitution, declares, 'that all power is vested in and derived from the PEOPLE only.' Now, who I ask, constitute the *People,* as here meant? Not the voters of one section or district—not the *minority,* but clearly the *majority* of *all* the voters. In that *majority* of all the voters is vested the "political power" of the State. To give any other construction to the Constitution, would lead to an absurdity and contradiction—would annul the first principles of popular Government. Now, I take it, that these declarations or political axioms contained in our "Bill of Rights" and made a part of our State Constitution, are as binding—as obligatory on the conscience of Public Officers and Legislators, as if they were positive and unequivocal *commands,* addressed directly to each and every one, who may have taken an oath to obey, protect, and support the Constitution. He, then, who in his capacity as Legislator, by the exercise of chicanery or power or otherwise, deprives the majority of that political power which is guaranteed to them by the Bill of Rights—is acting against the spirit of the Constitution, and in direct violation of its provisions. A law which effects this purpose, whether it be intentional or not, is a violation of the Constitution. Much more is it so, when the plain object and avowed purpose, is, to deprive the majority of their political rights. Can there be found on record a more palpable—a more glaring instance of an intentional deprivation of political rights than the Act of 1842? Would there not be a great wrong done to the People of the State, were the Legislature, by refusing or neglecting to lay off Districts—to cut her off from her representation in Congress?—How much greater is the wrong of making her speak a *false voice* in the National Legislature—of sending as HER Representatives, men who denounce her principles, and fight, incessantly, against the political interests of a decided majority of her People! Can there be a plainer violation of the principle that "all political power is vested in, and derived from the People?" And most assuredly, the members of the ensuing Legislature will not be able to evade the conviction that to suffer this injustice to continue longer—that to deprive the people of the State of their just political power in Congress, even for two years longer, will be a continued violation of the Constitution for which THEY will be responsible to their consciences and their constituents.

The oath which they take is no child's play. Each member swears that he will "endeavor to support, maintain and defend the Constitution of the State"—(Rev. Stat. 432.) Can any one be *endeavoring to support and maintain* the Constitution, who is not *endeavoring* to procure the repeal of the tyranical law of 1842, and obtain a *just* and *equitable* division of the State into districts, so that the "political power" of the State may be vested in and come from the "*People?*" Can that Legislator be endeavoring to support and maintain a Constitution who neglects to urge the repeal of a law which operates directly and plainly in violation of that Constitution? Can *he* be *defending* what he is sworn to defend, who sees an enemy approaching and neglects or refuses to drive him back when he has the power to do so? Can *he* be endeavoring to *support* and *defend* the citadel who stands inactive and allows its foundations to be undermined and its walls to be razed to the ground? Can a Whig or Democrat (I put the question direct) be endeavoring to support, maintain *or* defend the Constitution, who remains silent and permits a law to continue in force, which is at war with the very first principles of the Government—which violates the first article of the "Bill of Rights"—and which plainly, palpably, and unequivocally, deprives the people of the State of their just and honest voice in Congress! If he *can,* then indeed are the provisions of the oath worth but little, and the Declaration of Rights becomes a list of old political saws, strung together for the amusement of the political mountebank, rather than the instruction and guidance of the Legislator. It is under the influence of these considerations that I have been brought to the conclusion that it is the DUTY of every member of the Legislature, and every citizen, to exert himself to have the State re-districted. It is above—*far* above mere suggestions or considerations of *policy.* It is a question involving the preservation of the principles of our Government and Constitution—and the restoration of violated rights. As to its effects upon the Whigs as a *Party,* it does not deserve a moment's consideration. If by giving to demagogueism a theme for declamation it were to bury the Whig party for years, yet it should not weigh a feather against the all absorbing and overpowering consideration of *right*—of *justice*—of *principle.* If this be surrendered tamely we are fit to be slaves, and none of the wise provisions of our Constitution will prevent our ultimately becoming so, for they may be and will be violated with impunity by an unscrupulous party, whenever it gets the reins of power. But what do the Whigs *fear* in this matter? Are they afraid to do *right* lest they may by some fortuitous event, or some caprice of the People, lose their popularity? Then indeed are they unworthy of the confidence reposed in them, and the sooner they retire to the shades of private life, the better for both them and their constituents. But the Whigs, thank Heaven, are *not* afraid to do what is right—and before shewing any such craven fear, may their power evaporate "into airy nothingness," and the sceptre of their influence be clutched by others' hands. But even if the Whigs were capable of indulging such fears, where is the *reason* for them? Are they to be frightened by the noise of every political birch which may be shaken by the leaders of Democracy? Have they yet to learn the true character of these leaders? Will the Whigs dread discussion before the People upon a subject, on which they will have reason and justice to support them? But some have indulged the apprehension, that to repeal the law and re-district the State, will be establishing a *bad precedent,* and, that should the Democrats gain the ascendancy, they will alter it again. This will produce, they fear, instability of legislation. But see what a weak process of reasoning this is, and how unworthy the Whig Party. Forsooth, we must decline doing a *right* thing, lest the Democrats following our example may do a *wrong* one! We must refuse to repeal a *bad* and *unjust* law and pass a *good* one, lest that good one may be repealed by the Democrats hereafter! Now, in this as in all other matters, I am in favor of acting according to the old maxim, "let every tub stand on its own bottom." The same process of reasoning might be used against perfecting any and every Whig measure, wherever the power of repeal exists. No. I am for the Whigs shrinking from no rightful responsibility. Let them act boldly and answer promptly. Nothing was ever yet gained by timidity and backwardness. Believing that our principles are *right,* and that the salvation of the country depends on their success—knowing that the law of 1842 was and is now *unjust—oppressive,* and *unconstitutional*—that it deprives the Whigs of their just rights, let us go forth boldly and fearlessly to its repeal! The People demand it. It is demanded by the high considerations of right and justice, and against these—*all* these, the mere flitting hints of party policy, are not worth a gossamer. Let the Whigs do *right,* and my honest conviction is, that if they suffer such a wrong to themselves to continue, when they have the power to right it, they will not deserve the confidence of the People, and will eventually lose, perhaps never to regain it.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y. Oct. 4, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Dear Sir: Gratitude alone prompts me to make the following communication, which I should like to have published to the world. I have been afflicted for the last five years with a severe pain in the side, attended with a hacking cough and night sweats, so that I have not been able to do a day's work during all that time. I have been attended by three of the most respectable physicians in our vicinity, but obtained no relief. As a last resort I was induced to try

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

I used three bottles, and with entire success. I feel that I am restored, and once more rejoice in perfect health. JOHN FERNS.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 3, 1846.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.—At a meeting held at Bennettsville, S. C. the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Rail Road Convention to be held in this town on to-morrow, viz: Gen. John McQueen, Col. W. T. Ellerbe, Col. C. W. Dudley, Col. W. J. Cook, Maj. B. B. Rogers, Maj. E. P. Ervin, Capt. J. W. Harrington, Capt. M. Townsend, Jas. E. David, A. G. Johnston, M. C. McNair, Sam'l Sparks, J. B. Billingsly, H. J. Rogers, Chas. Irby, Light Townsend, R. A. McIver, N. B. Thomas, Maj. B. T. Townsend, J. B. Cosnahan, and C. A. Thornwell.

From Raleigh, the following Delegates have been appointed, viz: E. P. Guion, Col. Edward Yarborough, Jas. G. Rowe, Duncan K. MacRae, Col. John H. Manly, Gen. Robert W. Haywood, Geo. Little, D. W. Stone, Richard Smith, Jas. F. Taylor, Wm. White, Wesley Hollister, and George W. Mordecai.

FROM PETERSBURG.—Messrs. A. G. McIlwaine, S. Mordecai, D. W. Bragg, Jas. D. White and D. Paul.

And at a town meeting held in Fayetteville on Tuesday last, the following Delegates were appointed to represent this town: J. H. Hall, John W. Wright, E. L. Winslow, E. J. Hale, Benjamin Robinson, George McNeill, John Huske, Warren Winslow, Jas. C. Dockin, Jos. W. Evans, Thomas N. Cameron, John McRae, A. A. T. Smith, Henry Lilly, E. W. Willkings, D. G. McRae, Jos. Arey, R. W. Hargrave, James Dodd, John K. McGuire, Robert Strange, Jr., John Waddill, Archibald McLean, Thos. S. Latterloh, A. A. McKethan, S. T. Hawley, Thos. L. Hybart, Jno. W. Sandford, Thomas J. Curtis, D. A. Ray, S. W. Tillinghast, J. M. Rose, W. H. Haigh, J. R. Gee, W. McIntyre, John Winslow, C. B. Mallett, James Martine, H. L. Myrover, W. J. Anderson, W. B. Wright, Joseph Baker, H. Leete, E. W. Barge, Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, Jas. G. Cook, Walter Draughon, Hugh Campbell, W. H. Bayne, John D. Cameron, O. P. Stark.

☞ The Executive Committee have procured the use of the Baptist Church for the meeting of the Convention, which will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Seats for members, and spectators of both sexes, will be assigned by the committee.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.—We have copied a strong argument on this subject from a correspondent of the Raleigh Register, which we recommend to the attention of our readers.

In our own remarks on the subject, we mentioned that the Whig Legislature of Ohio had re-districted that State, to repair the gross wrong perpetrated by the Locofoco Legislature of 1842, under which, with a Whig majority of the people, the districts were so arranged as to send 14 Locofocos and 7 Whigs to Congress. One of these Districts ,was afterwards revolutionized, and the representation in Congress of the *Whig State* of Ohio is now 13 Locofocos to 8 Whigs! The election just held sets that matter right, whilst it shows the fairness with which the Whig Legislature did *their* work, (and with which we hope ours will do likewise.) The Whig Governor is elected by 2000 majority, and a Whig Legislature by 6 or 8 majority. How proper therefore that there should be a majority of Whig Congressmen! But not a majority of 13 Whigs to 8 Locofocos! No. The Whigs have districted the State honestly and fairly; and 11 Whigs to 9 Locofocos and 1 Independent, are chosen.

The official organ of the President has frequently referred complainingly of this restoration of right and justice to the majority. In a long Editorial on the 26th ult. that paper says,—

"In the present Congress, Ohio has 13 democratic representatives. As is generally known, the Legislature of 1845, since these members were elected, redistricted the State—a proceeding unprecedented in its history. Had not this change taken place, the democratic delegation, in the next Congress, would be at least as strong as in the present. Colonel Tod received a decided majority in each of 14 districts, from which members of this Congress were chosen, viz: districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18. In no single district which elected a democratic representative to the present Congress, has the federal candidate for governor received a majority. The change, then, in the political complexion of her congressional delegation, is not the result of a revolution in public sentiment, but has been produced by the unprecedented action of the State legislature, already hinted at."

And so we find this "democrat" *par excellence,* this stickler for the rights of the people, grumbling because a *minority* of the voters were not still allowed the benefit of that monstrous fraud by which they obtained 13 out of 21 Congressmen! Why such a man in the private transactions of life would be called, and would deserve to be called, an *imposter,* a *swindler,* a *cheat.* And so he is! No man with an honest heart in his body, can wish to defraud the majority out of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

We sincerely hope that our Legislature will follow the example of Ohio, (and of New Jersey also,) by rebuking the *fraud* of 1842, giving to the State fair and equal and convenient districts, and to the majority the power to which they are justly entitled.

THE COST OF THE WAR.—California and New Mexico might probably have been purchased for ten millions of dollars,—and perhaps a hard bargain at that. But President Polk concluded to save his money and take them for nothing. The operation has already cost probably fifty millions of dollars, and will doubtless yet cost as much more,—to say nothing of the lives of the thousands whom the bullet and disease consign to their grave; and to say nothing of the odium which will attach to the dismemberment of a weak neighbor. The time will come when the people will decide which would have been the best mode.

FROM THE ARMY.—The intelligence from the Army, on our second page, was received on Wednesday last, after our papers were printed off. But, knowing the anxiety of our readers to hear further news, we printed an extra, of which we sent a copy to each post office which we supposed it could reach in advance of other sources of information. The news is generally satisfactory.

The report in one of the letters that Santa Anna was at Saltillo on the 29th Sept. is disproved by accounts from Mexico, which show that he only left that city on the 28th, with 4000 troops. Saltillo is 639 miles from Mexico. An army could not traverse that distance in much if any less than 50 days.

The War Department has not received any further official despatches from Gen. Taylor, except a letter enclosing the General Order which we publish. The despatches with the details of the battle, must have miscarried.

THE ARMISTICE.—Major Graham, of the Army, bearer of despatches to Gen. Taylor, ordering a termination of the armistice and a renewal of active hostilities, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st, and departed for Monterey on the next day. He probably reached Monterey on or about the 28th, just five weeks after the capture of that place.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.—We have received several long letters within the last two months, from Mr. *Sanders M. Ingram*, formerly of Richmond County, N. C., but now a volunteer in the Army in Texas. Unfortunately, they do not reach us until long after their news is received through other quarters. The following is the close of his last letter, (the first part relating to the battle of Monterey, which he had just heard of.) It is dated

"FORT LAVACA, Texas, Oct. 7.

"A great many of our men are on the sick list; the climate is very severe, the sun shines almost perpendicularly upon us, and we have encountered a great many difficulties on our march, which is one of the longest that any regiment of soldiers has ever made,—Napoleon's march to Moscow not excepted. The soldiers left Memphis with a proud step and soldier-like mien; but the fatigue of the camp and march, the drenching storms, parching fevers, and shivering chills, have fled many of our brave and noble-hearted men low beneath the clods of Texas. Our regiment will join Gen. Taylor as soon as possible, and victory or death is our motto."

GREAT MORTALITY.—The loss of life in the battles with the Mexicans, is not the worst of the mortality attending the war. A letter from one of the Alabama volunteers, to the Editor of the Montgomery Journal, dated Camargo, Sept. 29, says,—

"From actual calculation, more than *one thousand men* have died upon the banks of the Rio del Norte, to say nothing of the immense numbers that have been discharged and sent home in a linger ng condition, many of whom will undoubtedly never recover. The Alabama Regiment alone has lost one hundred men, which is one in ten, and all this too in about three weeks. I think these unfortunate men should be held in as patriotic and kind remembrance by their countrymen at home, as if they had fallen in battle, which would on many accounts have been far preferable." * * "Most of our Regiments are cut down now from three to five hundred men, when all started with more than nine hundred."

THE KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.—In reply to the statement of J. S. Jackson, complaining of the non-payment and nakedness of Col. Marshall's regiment of Volunteers, Gen. Towson, Paymaster General, has published a card, stating that troops are paid, by law, every two months; that if these volunteers were naked it must be their own fault, since every man of them, including Mr. Jackson, was paid before marching, the full amount in cash, (viz: $44 63) allowed by law for a year's clothing.

SANTA ANNA.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says, that at the commencement of the ensuing session of Congress, an effort will be made to get a thorough examination, by select committees, into the means by which Santa Anna and his numerous Spanish officers were permitted to reach Mexico through our Blockading Squadron off Vera Cruz. It is generally believed, and we think the Union has not denied it, that Com. McKenzie was sent to Havanna to negotiate with Santa Anna for his return; that the matter was arranged between them; that passports were furnished to enable him to pass the squadron: And that the two millions of dollars which the President applied for near the close of the last session were to have been paid to Santa Anna.

The result of the scheme, as is well known, is, that Santa Anna, the most able Mexican of them all, is now at the head of affairs, directing all his skill and energy *against us*.

FROM MEXICO.—The N. O. Picayune has received a file of Mexican papers to the 20th Sept. They are most valuable to us, (says the Picayune,) as indicating the tone of feeling manifested by the people of Mexico. We hardly need say that bitter animosity and hostility characterize every expression of Mexican opinion in regard to the United States. The letter of Santa Anna, dated the 14th ult., from Ayotla, and the efforts of Gen. Salas and Gen. Almonte, appear to have succeeded in concentrating the passions of the people, and to have developed all their capacity for hatred of the North Americans. This is manifested, however, more in words than in action, and the press is compelled to keep fanning the flame.

The government was endeavoring to organize a National Guard, to raise money, and to secure a privateer force.

Gen. Paredes, (late President of Mexico,) who had been for some time a prisoner in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, has been set at liberty on condition of going into voluntary exile. He left Vera Cruz on the 2d instant in a British steamer for Havana. He was treated with much respect as he quitted the shore, the Castle firing a presidential salute. He arrived at Havana on the 7th ult.

Santa Anna's Passport.—The Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing on the 1st instant, says that he has been informed that Gen. Santa Anna did not have a passport from the Government of the United States, but a letter of recommendation from President Polk to the Commodore of the blockading squadron.

San Luis Potosi contains a population of fifty thousand, and will probably be defended by an army of thirty thousand under Santa Anna. To take it without a battle will be impossible, and to make the attempt with inadequate force would be folly.

Santa Anna left the City of Mexico on the 28th ult. for the scene of war, taking with him 4,000 men.

FROM THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—After taking possession of all the ports in Upper California, in the name of the U. States, Com. Sloat relinquished the command of the squadron to Com. Stockton, who issued a Proclamation, as Commodore and "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California," declaring the whole coast to be in a state of vigorous blockade. Three coasting vessels had been captured under this Proclamation.

The statement made in the following paragraph, though it appears to be well authenticated, is doubted by many, as being an incredible stretch of power in the "Governor of New Mexico."

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The Pittsburg American has a letter from Santa Fe, dated September 12, enclosing another proclamation by Gen. Kearney, summoning the citizens of New Mexico to hold an election on the 25th of October to elect a Delegate to the Congress of the United States, and members of a Territorial Legislature, the latter to assemble in Santa Fe on the second Monday of December next. The Senate to consist of 13 and the House of 32 members. Two candidates for Delegate to Congress are announced, Don Manuel Limosa, Secretary of the Territory, and Mr. Magoffin, a merchant of Santa Fe, connected with the house of P. Harmony & Nephews, of New York. It was supposed two or three other candidates would take the field.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The great election in New York, for Governor, Congressmen, Legislature, and a host of other offices, takes place this day. The result is very uncertain. The Union puts down 17 Whigs to 17 Locos as its estimate of the Congressmen. That would be a handsome Whig gain. At present there are 9 Whigs, 4 Natives, and 21 Locos. The Union "does not entertain a doubt, that there will be a sound democratic majority in the next House of Representatives of from 15 to 25." Even if the Union's best anticipations be realized, it will be a great falling off from the present majority of 60 to 70.

The N. Y. Evening Post, the Locofoco organ, is shocked at the men whom its party has put up for Congress and the Legislature. A man named Broderick for Congress, it says is "entirely wanting in qualifications for the post." But it says that this nomination "whitens to something like respectability" when compared with that of Sandy Wells and Mike Walsh for the Assembly! These it says are a disgraceful mockery and insult, gross treachery, &c. And it winds up with the remark, that the Locofoco "system of party nominations for the city is upon its lees; *it begins to flow pure feculence.*" Not very *pure*, we think.

ALABAMA.—Mr. Cottrell, Loco, is elected to Congress, in place of Yancey, resigned, by a majority of only *seven* votes over Beman, Whig. The District gave Polk a majority of nearly 1500 votes.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Thompson, Loco, who was at first supposed to be defeated, having been re-elected to Congress, the delegation stands, Whigs 16, Locos 7, Native 1.

POPULAR VOTE IN GEORGIA.—The Whig gain in the seven contested Districts in Georgia, at the late election as compared with the election of 1844, is 2,062 votes. The Whig majority in these Districts is 2,555. In the remaining District there was no party contest.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The elections for members of the next Congress have been already held in ten States, and the result shows a very handsome gain for the Whigs, and is an indication that our party will have a majority in the next House of Representatives, which is as it should be. The following table exhibits the true state of the case:—

	1846				1844			
	W.	L.	E.	N.	W.	L.	E.	N.
Maine	1	2	0	4	1	5	0	1
Vermont	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	16	7	1	0	10	12	2	0
Ohio	11	10	0	0	8	13	0	0
Georgia	4	4	0	0	3	5	0	0
S. Carolina	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0
Arkansas	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Illinois	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0
Missouri	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Florida	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	36	42	1	6	26	56	2	1

Our gain in New York next week cannot be less than four or five members, and may be six or seven. We will gain one at least in Maine, one in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, one in Alabama, two or three in North Carolina, as many in Virginia, one in Louisiana, and we *ought to gain two* in Indiana. Altogether, the Whigs stand an excellent chance of having the majority in the next popular branch of Congress.

The official organ, the "Union," is playing a desperate and despicable game of deception, both in regard to the elections and to abolition.

One of its falsehoods relates to the Pennsylvania election, as follows:—

"Charles Brown, too, the Democratic candidate in the Third District, who, as we are assured by the Pennsylvanian, took open ground for the new tariff, is successful by over 500 majority in a district which, two years ago, gave 1,100 the other way."

The Editors of the Union unquestionably knew, at the time they published the above, that Mr. Brown did *not* get a majority of votes, but that he was elected by a *plurality* only: that he was opposed by two candidates, both of whom took open ground *against* the new tariff, and that their united majority over Brown was 1686 votes. And so, instead of a Locofoco gain of 1600 votes in that District, there is a Whig gain of 586 votes.

Another falsehood is founded on the Ohio Gubernatorial election. The Union pretends that Bebb, the Whig candidate, secured the abolition votes. How true that is, may be inferred from the fact, that the Union itself copies from an abolition paper in Cincinnati the most bitter abuse of Mr. Bebb, charging him with obtaining his election by fraud, &c. Now we would like to know, if Bebb was elected by the abolitionists, how it happens that the organ of that faction abuses him? This does not seem like "backing one's *friend*."

Then again, in the same paper in which the Union is laboring to fix upon the Whigs the entire odium of affiliation with the abolitionists, it rejoices over the election of Wilmot, in Pennsylvania, the man who was so proud of his authorship of the proviso forbidding the admission of any more slave territory into the Union, that he said he should transmit the original draft of that proviso, in his own handwriting, "as an heir-loom to his family."

Yet once more: The Union charges the Whigs with courting the anti-rent faction in New York, because Young, the Whig candidate for Governor, is said to favor them. But it carefully keeps out of view the fact that Gardiner, the Locofoco candidate for Lieut. Governor, does exactly the same thing. How vile is such a system of fraud and deception, especially in one so exalted,—the organ of the President of the United States!

WILMINGTON AND FAYETTEVILLE.—The more we see of the writers for the "Commercial," the more surprised we are at the arrogance, nay the *impudence*, of their tone towards Fayetteville, and the injustice they do to the feelings and motives of this community. Take the following extract, for example, from Monitor's last essay:—

"I do not see the subject in the light that the editor of the *Observer* sees or affects to see it, that is, as a matter which concerns them and not us. On the contrary, we trust that we are more interested in that work, than they are, for if completed it must prove a *very great injury to Wilmington*, as they and we fully believe; while it may injure Fayetteville at any very little; and benefit it materially *it will not!* It it were a work that would materially benefit Fayetteville, even though it should be at the expense of Wilmington, I could excuse their any city to have it accomplished; for such is human nature; but to desire so much sacrifices without benefitting themselves, is a feeling which I would fain believe was the predominant one in no community out of the domains of that distinguished individual who was by Milton's account so summarily turned out of heaven."

Passing by the unworthy insinuation as to the Editor of the Observer, we ask if it is to be tolerated, that a whole community is thus to be villified? We are not only graciously informed that our Rail Road scheme "*will not*" materially benefit us, but are charged with knowing that it will not, and with possessing it merely from a "desire to injure others." And thereupon we are likened to the devils in hell.

Is there no public feeling in Wilmington to rebuke this foul spirit? And must we take it for granted that such disgraceful language meets the approval of the people of that town? If so, then have our forbearance, our respect and attachment for that community, been sadly misplaced. But we will not believe it. We feel assured, that such a foul libel cannot be sanctioned by the good sense of that community.

This writer elsewhere asserts, that it is "susceptible of demonstration" that our proposed rail road would "seal the vassalage of North Carolina to the States of South Carolina and Virginia." Then why not demonstrate it? The labor would be much more creditable than such unsupported and unfounded assertions as the writer indulges in.

Besides Monitor's effusion, we find that our old friend "Candor" has taken courage to show his hand again. He says,—

"Candor is not the author of the pieces signed "Monitor." Monitor is of age, and can speak for himself. When Candor found the Editor of the Observer getting into a heat—denying facts and by ridicule attempting to dodge *statements of facts*, he came to the conclusion that no good was likely to result from the continuance of a discussion that was fast merging into a sectional quarrel, about Rail Roads that may possibly, never be constructed. He therefore dropped the subject, hoping that when the Editor would have time to cool down a little, he would find out that instead of 2-5, the State actually agreed to take 3-5, of the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, and also that there were men "twelve or more," but how dressed is not recollected, who attended at Fayetteville by themselves or their attorney, to take the other 2-5, of the stock and risk building the Road. But as it is now too late for Fayetteville to see and correct the error, we will say no more about this mistake."

"Getting into a heat—denying facts and by ridicule attempting to dodge *statements of facts*." These are strong assertions, and we take the liberty to say, that they are as *unfounded* as they are strong. It is certainly rather late in the day for Candor *now* to take up the cudgels which he ingloriously relinquished in May last, and attempt thus to bolster up bald assertions which were then denied on the very best authority.

One word of retrospection. This rail road controversy was commenced last Spring by Candor, and we were requested by the Wilmington Commercial to copy his articles. We did so, and accompanied them with replies, to which we expected the same courtesy would be extended by the Commercial. But it was not, we believe, in regard to that very reply which Candor *now* so utterly misrepresents. Candor did not attempt to sustain his assertions, which we denied, and stood prepared to disprove. *Then*, when the matter was fresh, he contented himself with saying, "that if the view of my [Candor's] blunders which he gives, is generally received in Fayetteville, it differs considerably from our understanding of the transactions referred to." We now repeat, that *every statement we made at that time is susceptible of proof*. And we defy Candor to point out an instance in which we denied a *fact*, or attempted to dodge a *statement of facts*.

Candor says, "that instead of 2-5, the State actually agreed to take 3-5, of the stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road." This is said in such a way as to produce the impression that we had denied that the State so offered. But we did no such thing. The State offered both sums. At the session of 1836, a subscription of 2-5 was authorised; and at the session of 1838 a subscription of 3-5. We had occasion to speak of the first offer of 2-5, but we never denied the subsequent offer.—Candor himself, however, said in May, that the State offered to take "two-thirds." When was that?

In May, Candor said,—

"When the State had offered to take two-thirds of the Stock in the proposed Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, and while the people of Fayetteville stood aloof with their funds, discussing the merits of Engineers, a dozen persons from Wilmington offered to take the remainder of the Stock and go ahead with the enterprise, and yet the good people of Fayetteville demurred, and the project was abandoned."

We denied and ridiculed this statement. It was *not true* that any such offer was ever made; and it could not be true, therefore, that "Fayetteville demurred." And now see how this *candid* gentleman backs out of the assertion, *slyly*, and with all the appearance of an attempt to repeat it.—*Now* he says, that certain persons attended at Fayetteville "*to take* the other 2-5." If so, where is the evidence of it, to whom did they propose to take it? Why did they not put down their names as subscribers? We deny that any such offer, or any subscription, of 2-5 or 2-1000, was ever made by those 12 or more persons from Wilmington.

And after all these aspersions of Fayetteville, these false representations of her actions and motives, this comparison of her to a community of devils,—Candor has the face to complain of us for calling him and his co-laborer Monitor, revilers of Fayetteville!

P. S. After the above was written, the Wilmington Journal of Friday came to hand with the following Editorial paragraph, which we had as another evidence that we did not mistake the generous and just feeling of Wilmington. Perhaps those stirrers up of strife between neighbors and friends, Messrs. Candor and Monitor, will feel rebuked by such expressions of opinion from two of the newspapers of their own town.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

The Connecting Link.—We notice for some time past, that some of our contemporaries of the press of this place and our sister town of Fayetteville, have had several angry passages on the subject of Rail Roads. We regret this, for it can lead to no good. For our own part we look upon it as perfectly natural, and in the order of things, that the citizens of Wilmington and Fayetteville should be anxious, as communities, for their respective projects. But we can see no good reason why, in the ardor of their endeavours after their respective ends, they should get angry with each other. Certainly, as a Wilmingtonian, *we* feel no hostility towards Fayetteville or its interests. Indeed, we regard its prosperity as intimately connected with that of our own town. If we understand anything of the feelings of the people of Wilmington, all they want is an open field and fair play. They feel confident that their project is the most feasible one, and they are determined to carry it through. They do not desire in so doing to injure any other section of the State. They only wish, honestly and fairly, to improve their own condition, and that of the surrounding country, if they can. We assure our friend of the Observer, that, so far as our knowledge goes, he is much mistaken, if he thinks that there is any feeling of hostility existing in this community towards Fayetteville.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Professors Baltger and Schonbein, of Germany, have discovered a method of preparing *raw cotton*, by which it is made to possess explosive properties greater than gunpowder!

"The fact has been ascertained from repeated experiments, that the *forty-eighth* part of an ounce of the prepared cotton, will propel a bullet from an American rifle as far and as fast as the *twelfth* part of an ounce of gunpowder. The *sixteenth* part of an ounce will drive a three-quarter ounce ball a distance of sixteen hundred paces! Moreover, the barrel never requires cleaning. Forty shots without intermission have been made, and without any perceptible accumulation of filth, while the gun was throughout entirely free from heat. In firing a 3 pounder, the result was the same in this respect. The experiments in blasting rocks with prepared cotton have also been eminently successful. At Baele a large block of granite, measuring 240 cubic feet, was blown up by four ounces, which could not have been effected with less than two pounds of superior gunpowder.

"A short time, it is stated by the inventors, is only required for the preparation of the article, and the process is so exceedingly simple that it can be manufactured by common laborers, and without any danger whatever of combustion. It can be fit for use in a few hours after the cotton is taken from the bale, and without the aid of machinery; and it may be thoroughly saturated with water without affecting its properties injuriously. As soon as re-dried, it is again fit for use. There is nothing to apprehend to it from its spontaneous combustion, nor will it ignite by friction in its transportation, or in the loading of fire arms, or become inflamed under a temperature of 200 deg. Ctesius. It will catch fire, either from a blaze or a spark."

The cost of the article is considerably less than gunpowder.

If it should come into general use, (and the facts are so well authenticated that there would seem to be no doubt of it,) some hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton annually will be consumed.

"THE RIGHTS OF LABOR."—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York, a pamphlet of 96 pages, bearing the above title, written by Calvin Colton, Esq., author of the "Junius Tracts," "Life and Times of Henry Clay," &c. The work may be regarded as a text book on the subject of which it treats. It is sold at 25 cents per copy.

TEMPERANCE PAPER.—Mr. Wm. J. Yopp, a worthy young Printer of Wilmington, proposes to publish in that place a paper to be called the "Temperance Sentinel." Terms $2 a year.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEREY.

The steady and persevering bravery displayed by the American troops in storming the various batteries and entrenched positions of the enemy, during three successive days, would, we may affirm with confidence, have done honor to the best veterans of France or England; and the capture of the city of Monterey, strong as it was, both by nature and art, and courageously defended, may vie with the most daring and brilliant achievements of the Peninsular war. And what renders this victory the more honorable to the native bravery of our troops (their "inherent heroism," as a London paper has justly styled it) is, that a great portion of them (the volunteers) were what might be termed raw troops—never before having been under an enemy's fire—and the remainder, the regulars, had only a short time before been, for the first time, in open field of action. Yet these men, led it is true by officers worthy of them and of their own lineage, but all unused to the dread artillery and carnage of battle, intrepidly stormed battery after battery, in the face of the most raking and destructive fire, until victory crowned their heroic bravery.

National Intelligencer.

The Sub-Treasury.—We understand that the United States' Marshal for this District, has procured him "a strong box," wherein to keep his Deposites, and that the box aforesaid may be *safely* kept, he has placed it for security in the Vault of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, in this City! Can any thing more strongly illustrate the absurdity of the Sub Treasury scheme? The Government won't keep its deposites in a bank, oh! no; that would be monstrous! But its Agents put it in a box, and then put that box in a bank! If this is not "whipping the d—l round the stump," we know not what is.—*Ral. Register.*

DEATH OF HON. SAMUEL WILLIAM JOHNSON.—This venerable man died on the 25th ult., at Stratford, Ct. He was a son, and the last surviving child of the celebrated Wm. Samuel Johnson, a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. To a remarkably clear and sound understanding, and unspotted purity of character, he united all those qualities which constitute an accomplished gentleman, a useful citizen, and a sincere Christian. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church for more than half a century.

By this Morning's Mail.

The people of Wilmington have resolved, unanimously, to apply to the next Legislature for authority to borrow and subscribe to their Rail Road to South Carolina, the sum of $200,000; and for authority to lay taxes to pay the principal and interest of the debt.

"Monitor" is out again in the Commercial, his main object this time being, apparently, to abuse the Editor of this paper. If we had valued it enough to preserve it, we would here insert as an offset to his present abuse the strong compliments he showered upon us only last week. But his abuse and his compliments are about equally regarded by us.

He does not at all relish our idea of having two rail roads, both terminating at Fayetteville. We did not suppose he would. But he gives himself a great deal of needless trouble to inform us of his opinion, that the other parties to the enterprise will take care not to allow this; and indeed he "will not be surprised" if the majority of the stock should vote to carry the road direct from Raleigh to Camden, passing some thirty miles above Fayetteville. "Ah! Hal, thy *wish* was father to that thought." Still engaged in the *generous* work of trying to sow the seeds of jealousy and rivalry between the friends of our road!

Monitor insists upon it, that the produce North of Fayetteville would go to Virginia, and that South of Fayetteville to Charleston. Well, if the man is so wedded to this ridiculous idea, we cannot help it. His case is desperate. But when he asserts, that some of our shrewdest merchants refused to aid in building a road from this place westward, for fear the trade should be transferred to Salisbury, he utters a palpable FALSEHOOD, as he does again when he asserts that Fayetteville let the opportunity to build that road "slip through her hands almost without a struggle."

Again Monitor overdoes the thing. He abuses Fayetteville for not binding the Western Road, and then says that some of our "*shrewdest* merchants" refused to aid in building it. Either these merchants did not deserve Monitor's compliment, or Fayetteville does not deserve his abuse.

U. S. SENATORS.—Our friend of the Highland Messenger is respectfully informed, that the communication of which he complains, recommending "several elderly gentlemen *in this vicinity*" for U. S. Senators, was written by a distinguished gentleman *of the West*.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Expected this day—Merchants' Co's Lighters Odd Fellow and Ben. Berry, with Goods for J. A. Gilchrist, H Leete, J. D Williams, J. & T. Waddill, Cook & Troy, H. & E. J. Lilly, Gardner & McKethan, J. Utley, B Rose & Son, G Lander, J. D. & J. Martine, and J. Dodd, of this place; and for J Bonner, M Brown, W. T Horne, Richmond Co, Holmes, Worth & Co, B Lindsack, Worth & Sanders, E Voglum, B & C Coffin, E Coffin & Co, D Freeman & Son, G Makepeace, Holt & Carrigan, J Hailey, J P Covington, W F Watts, and Cane Creek Co, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25—Schrs. Laura from Shallotte, L. P. Smith from New York. 26—Brigs Anawon from Newport, R. I., Westport from New York; Schrs. Joseph Hudson from New York, Sarah Jane from Philadelphia, F. A. Heath from Boston, Falcon from Steuben, Me., C. Clark from Waldoborough, Me. 27—Brig Mazeppa from Boston. 29—Brig Tangier from Searsport, Me., Schrs. A. F. Thorn from New York, J. D. Jones from ditto.

FINE TOBACCO.

4 CASES fine Chewing TOBACCO,
10 boxes medium ditto,
15 ditto common ditto,
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 3, 1846. 35tf

5,000 LBS. PRIME BACON.
J. & T. WADDILL
Nov. 3. 35tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

40 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for amendment and renewal of the Charter of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, to take effect on the expiration of the present Charter.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35-1w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all whom it may concern that Mr. Malcom Bethune is duly authorized to receive payments for me, and to receipt accordingly.
DUNCAN A. CAMPBELL.
November 3, 1846. 35-3wpd

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below ... price.
... Harper's Classical Library.
E. J. HALE.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery County, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Wm. N. Peacock, Dr. D. A. CAMPBELL, of Richmond county, to Miss ANN, only daughter of L. Simmons, of Montgomery county.

In Sampson county, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. H. A. Monroe, Major NEILL McDOUGALD, of Bladen county, to Miss MARGARET J., daughter of George Robeson, Esq., of Sampson county.

At Daleville, Mississippi, on the 6th of October, by the Reverend Mr. Reeves, WELLINGTON W. WARDEN, Esq., late of Fayetteville, North Carolina, to Miss REBECCA WILKINS, of Newbern, N. C.

In Raleigh, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. WILLIAM M. BOYLAN to Miss MARY A. KINCEY. Also, by the Rev. Thomas S. Campbell, Mr. HENRY L. EVANS to Miss LUCY B. WHITE, daughter of the late William H. White.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. MARSHALL R. WILLKINGS, aged 86, formerly for many years a highly respected merchant of this place.

At Chapel Hill, on Friday last, Mrs. HELEN CALDWELL, aged 78, relict of the late Rev'd Dr. Joseph Caldwell.

At his residence in the County of Duplin, suddenly, on the night of Wednesday last, Col. THOMAS WRIGHT, aged about 85 years, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of that county.

In Davie County, on the 13th ult. WILLIAM MASON. Also on the 14th, EDWARD STEWART, aged 59. Also, same day, JOHN MYERS, aged 100. These were all soldiers of the Revolution, and the last of that glorious band in the county of Davie.

In the county, on Sunday the 25th ult., Mr. NEILL WILKINSON, a native of this county, aged 65 years.

In this county, on the 22d ult., Mr. MALCOM LAMON, Sen., a native of Scotland, aged about 80 years.

At Little Rockfish, on the 27th ult., MARY ANN DEVANE LAMON, daughter of Malcom and Nancy Lamon, aged 8 years.

At Edenton, on the 14th ult., after a long and painful illness, JOHN W. LITTLEJOHN, aged about 20 years.

In Nash County, on the 4th inst., Rev. WM. BELLAMY, aged about 80 years, a Minister of the Gospel of the Methodist denomination.

In Marshall County, Mississippi, on the 7th inst., of bilious fever, Mrs. MARIA JEFFREYS, consort of Mr. William Jeffreys, and daughter of the late Joel Sledge, formerly of Franklin County in this State.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 3.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8¾ a 9½	Sugar, brn,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	50 a 60
Candles, E. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	5¾ a 5¾	Wheat,	90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 x 10,			14 "

REMARKS.—No change to notice in prices of Cotton; Sells at 8¾ to 9½. Flour scarce and in demand at 5¾ to 5¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

The news from Europe has caused a decided advance in Naval Stores. Turpentine, both virgin and yellow dip, has risen to 3 30 to 3 35, not much market. Spirits have risen to 45 cents, and sales have been made in New York and Boston at 50 to 60 cents. No. 1 Rosin 1 25; No. 3, 30. Tar very scarce at $2. Nothing doing in Lumber.—Fair Mill Timber 6 to 6 50; six rafts unsold.—Shingles 2 25. Bacon 7 to 9, market well supplied. Corn 65 to 70 from store; no arrivals. A sale of 300 bales Hay at 66. Flour 6 50 to 7.—Ground Peas 80. Turk's Island Salt 35. No fresh Rice on the market.

CHERAW MARKET—Oct. 27.

No change. Cotton 8¾ to 9.

At New York, Cotton 8¾ to 10¾: the rise is barely sustained. Flour has fallen to 5 87 to 6 00. Corn 76 to 77.

At Columbia, Cotton 8¼ to 9¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 10.

Total receipts of Cotton, 128,694 bales, against 208,639 last year.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

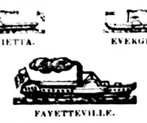
H. LEETE,

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, (all wool); Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Lains; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, (some very superior;) Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

HENRIETTA. EVERGREEN.



FAYETTEVILLE.

THE attention of the public is called to the *Great Reduction in the expenses of getting Goods by way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the Interior of North Carolina*. And also the great facilities for the transportation of Goods and Produce on the Cape Fear River, by the

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

All Goods consigned to HALL & JOHNSON, Wilmington, N. C., (with funds in hand to pay Freight,) will be forwarded through that place *Free of Charge* for Wharfage, Storage, Drayage, and Commissions. And if consigned to Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, with funds in hand for expenses, will be forwarded free of charge for Storage and Commissions.

This Company are running on the Cape Fear River *three Steamers* and *six Lighters*. One of the Steamers draws but 17 inches water, and will carry equal to 750 bales of Cotton. With these facilities, and a full determination to spare no pains in the speedy Transportation of Goods on the River, they confidently ask the patronage of the public, and pledge themselves to use their best efforts to promote the interest of their patrons; and may add, that Goods by their Line will come as low as by any other. Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of Commission.

All letters addressed to HALL & JOHNSON, at Wilmington and Fayetteville, will have due attention.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL, Surviving Partner of Hall & Johnson, has been appointed Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in the place of Hall & Johnson, as in their Circulars.

The Subscriber gives notice, that all business matters, as per annexed Circular, will have the strictest attention; and he pledges himself to use all possible exertion to promote the interest of all such as may entrust their business to his care. All letters addressed to Hall & Johnson, or to myself, will meet with proper attention.
JOHN H. HALL, Ag't
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

☞ The Greensborough Patriot and Salisbury Watchman will give the above one insertion.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Pants, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin-de-Lains, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

Hats, fine and common; Wool do; Boots & Shoes; large family Blankets; negro do; 6-4 Tweeds, superior; 6-4 Wellington Cloth; Swedes and English Iron; Nails, cut and wrought; new style Bonnets; misses and children do.; Willow Baskets. Those in want of new style Goods, selected for wholesale and retail, will please call and see the Goods and hear the prices.
October 24, 1846. 35-1m

EVERY LADY HER OWN DRESS MAKER,
For Three Dollars only!

A. A. TENTLER

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has just arrived from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, with his new pattern right for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Habits, Sleeves, Yokes, Capes, Collars, Cardinals, &c., &c., of every description, size, fashion, and style.

This is entirely a new invention. By it, ladies are enabled, after three hours' instruction, to cut any of the above articles with despatch, economy, and beautiful fit.

Ladies taught in classes of not less than three or more. A book of instructions, with chart, given gratis. Extra charges for those who are instructed at their own residences, and no pay is expected unless complete satisfaction is given.

Mr. T. will be happy to explain the fundamental principles of his system of Cutting, free of charge.

Hours from 9 to

A NEW PLANET.

The Greatest Triumph of Astronomy.—The announcement made recently by M. Le Verrier, to the French Academy, that there was another planet beyond the orbit of Uranus, has been wonderfully demonstrated to be true.

The Boston Advertiser announces that it was seen from the Cambridge Observatory on the evenings of the 21st and 23d instant. It was found, without much difficulty, with the five feet Equatorial, near the star s. f. No. 7648 of the British Association Catalogue. The planet bore illumination almost as well as the star, which is rated of the 7th magnitude.

It was also seen from the National Observatory in Washington, on Friday night, the 23d inst.

But it had previously been seen in England, and the London Illustrated News, received by the Caledonia, contains a map of its place and appearance in the heavens.

There is a sublimity about this discovery which commands all our admiration.—It demonstrates that the laws of nature are fixed and unchanging, and that man has been able to comprehend and apply them. This was no chance discovery. It was not first seen by some curious astronomer, who was hunting for comets, or stray stars, or engaged in ascertaining the correctness or incorrectness of maps of the heavens. The fact of the existence of the new planet was the work of calculation—it was a demonstration of mathematics—it was the conclusion of human reason. The eccentric motions of the planet Uranus had for a long time attracted much attention. It was seen, from time to time, to wander more and more from its predicted place; and this anomalous movement, whilst it surprised, also confounded the astronomers. It could not be accounted for by any known law of nature, applied to matter as ascertained to exist.

In this state of uncertainty, Le Verrier betook himself to the task of discovering what it was that apparently took Uranus from out of the laws which have been demonstrated to govern other planets. In his closet, with only the aids that science and reason had given him, he entered upon a series of calculations, so minute and yet so extensive that they would have deterred any less enthusiastic astronomer from undertaking them, and which nothing but the greatest perseverance, ingenuity and skill could accomplish.

The result of these calculations he made known to the French Academy in the latter part of August. It was that there was a planet beyond the orbit Uranus, of whose existence nothing was yet known. He stated he had not seen the planet. At the time he read his paper it was not in a position to be seen, but he directed attention to the part of the heavens where it was, and indicated the time when it could be seen.

In the paper referred to, which he had read before the French Academy, M. Le Verrier gives the method by which he has arrived at his most remarkable conclusion. He has made use, he says, for the sake of greater precision, of all the ancient observations of Uranus, to the number of nineteen, made by Flamsteed, Bradley, Mayer and Lemonnier, and the very great number of two hundred and sixty-two observations made at Paris and Greenwich between the years 1781 and 1845.

Each of the longitudes of Uranus, deduced from these observations, compared with the longitude which it ought to have by theory at the same epoch, furnishes an equation of condition involving the corrections of the elements of the orbit of Uranus, together with the mass and the elements of the orbit of the planet sought. These equations contain nine unknown quantities, of which approximate solutions are given by Mr. Le V.

So confident was he of the correctness of his calculations, that he did not wait to verify them by the appearance of the planet; but at once made the result known, as a mathematical demonstration which could not be incorrect. He was sure that the planet was where he fixed it to be—but he was not sure that it could be seen, though he was very confident a good telescope would reach it. In this, too, he has proved to be correct.

In September, about the time he had ascertained the planet would begin to be in a position to be seen from our earth, M. Le Verrier wrote to Dr. Galle at Berlin, requesting him to search for it. On the night of the 23d of that month, the day after he received the letter, Dr. G., during a comparison of the heavens with Dr. Brenicker's map, saw a star of the eighth magnitude not marked on the map, in the constellation of Aquarius, in the precise spot laid down by M. Le Verrier. On the next night Dr. G. was able to verify his discovery, and to detect the retrograde motion of the planet, which motion was also found fully to agree with that stated by Le Verrier. It was afterwards observed, (on the 29th of September,) in London. Its appearance is that of a star of the eighth magnitude. Its course is far beyond that of the planet Uranus; it is suggested to be twice the distance of that planet from the sun, and it must be a very large body, as its disc is two or three seconds in diameter.

It has also been seen, as we have stated, in Washington and Cambridge, and the existence of the new planet, to which, of course, the name of the discoverer will be given, is thus placed beyond all doubt—a discovery which will give the name of Le Verrier a place among the greatest astronomers, and which, as it is the last, so is it the greatest triumph which that sublime science has yet achieved.

Baltimore Patriot.

Runselling brings Sorrow and Trouble.—A tavern keeper in Rensselaer county, New York, had abandoned the traffic in alcohol after having been several years engaged in it. Whenever the subject of his selling liquor was referred to, he was observed to manifest feelings of deep regret and sorrow. A friend one day inquired the cause.

"I will tell you," said he, and opening his account book he said, 'there are forty-four names of men who have all been my customers, most of them for years—thirty-two of these men to my certain knowledge now lie in the drunkard's grave! ten of the remaining twelve are now living, confirmed sots! These are the fruits of this dreadful and degrading business." Who would be willing to engage in it for the paltry wages of a few pence! Can a man follow this traffic and be a christian!

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheeting; brown and bleach Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hafsis; Canoons; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzarines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Bereage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, ponge, and flag Hdkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chisels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1845. 10-6m

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 3 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.**
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FREDK B. GAUSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

VALUABLE LAND.

Last Stand for a Store.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, has determined to sell the valuable LAND on which he now resides, and which is known as one of the best Stands for a General Country Store in N. Carolina. It is situated on Cross Creek, West of Fayetteville, on Rocky Run, which is healthy as the Blue Ridge, and possesses the superior advantage of a farm in this section of the country. The property will be sold cheap, as I am determined to sell. Any one wishing to purchase, and those wishing to move to the county is particularly invited to call. The tract contains 140 acres, —200 under cultivation. Terms desiring such property will call and see me.

ROBERT MARSH.
Cumberland county, Aug. 28, 1845. 263m

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 bbls. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 bbls. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spices, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37½; McCauley's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87½; Book of Good Examples, 1 00; Mother's Book, 50; Mother's Lessons, 50; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 50; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 10; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.
February 2. E. J. HALE.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Super black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambury Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawns; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawns; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambrooms; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.
March 20. 3tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.
For sale by
July 13. E. J. HALE.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES, ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846 29tf

10th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlyle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.
Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt,
150 hhds. prime Molasses,
On consignment,—very cheap and on time.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or deceased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Bragg's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Aug. 18. 24tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Liebig's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 50; Dow, Jrs. Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

25 *CENT BIBLES.*

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, for cash, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

130 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in prime order.
B. ROSE & SON.
Aug. 10, 1846. 23tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McRethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

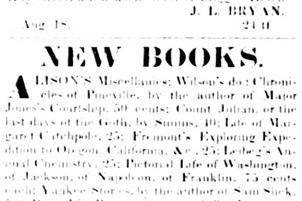
Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.
E. A. HARPER.
May 4, 1846.

Bleak Warrants [illegible] perfectly [illegible] term or pat[illegible]

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Bacon was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
34 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME,
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, Black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style;) Gambroon cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzarines; crumb'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Bequets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co. at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. TUTTERLOH.
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,
le at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

To all whom it may concern.

AS the subscriber has brought his business to a close, he now expects all persons indebted to him, or to Smith & Gause, to make immediate payment to himself or Mr. JAMES A. BIZZELL, who is authorized to collect all debts either due to himself or to Smith & Gause. Mr. B. will call on all, one time, which should be sufficient.

W. D. SMITH.
Wilmington, Sept. 30th, 1846. 31-6w

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.
August 18, 1846. 24-1y

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 63tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Bragg's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 20tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 43-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
½ pipe pure French Brandy,
5 bbls powdered and crushed Sugar,
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 15. 45-tf

THE NAUTILUS

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 50	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	81	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 01	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	3 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 12, 1846.

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
July 1.—18tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 21tf

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crescent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 15 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds are in hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington, to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 15 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Common boats, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Ag'nts for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
March 30, 1846. 41tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so, may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Ranchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DURHAM.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table;) also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interest to meet other conveniences of necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 55 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

| Age. | Sum. | Premium.